NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

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NEW-YORK WEEKLY TRIBUNE

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NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

INEW VERSION OF THE BIBLE.

RALLY OF THE NEW VERSIONISTS. Fermation of the "American Bible Union."

In response to a Call put forward some days since by the originators and advocates of the Amended Version of the Bible, a small audience assembled yesterday afternoon in the Mulberry-st. Baptist

Tabernacle to perfect the organization of a distinct When the meeting was opened, but sixty or seventy persons were present, leaving a blank prospect for the rear of the Church. The house, however, gradually filled, until the number finally in attendance probably ranged from one hundred and fifty to two hundred. Considerable anxiety

Rev. Dr. Cone took the Chair, and the meeting opened with prayer and singing. Bro. WHEAT read a portion of Scripture—the XIXth Psaim.

was manifest in regard to the course of the pro-

Dr. Cone then read the Call, announcing the oblects for which the meeting had been assembled. The substance of this will be found in our advertising columns of yesterday, together with the resolutions adopted at the preliminary meeting on the 27th of May.] The Rev. Dr. then briefly addressed the audience: Let me state (said he) to the friends who have assembled under this Call, that those who have called it have had two different meetings, in company with ten or a dozen others who felt an active sympathy with their efforts to procure a perfect Version of the Holy Scrip-lares. Under the expervision and dispersion of the brethren, a Constitution and an Address were draft ed; and afterward adopted and printed. These will be brought before you for your action to-day The course of the Committee's action was briefly alluded to; and then the Rev. Dr. sat down.

alluded to; and then the Rev. Dr. sat down.

After a few moments, Dr. Cone suggested the
appointment of a Chairman for the general meeting, as he had only assumed the Chair during the
preliminary organization, in order that business
might be expedited. [Making a motion to re-

Bro. MURPHY-I move that Rev. Dr. Cone be the President of this meeting! All those in favor of this metion will raise the right hand; contrary,

Up went twoscore hands or more.

Up went twoscore hands or more.

Bro Munrhy—(to Dr. Cone)—You are unanimously elected. Sir!

mously elected, Sir!

Dr. Cone (returning)—I am very much obliged to you, brothren, for this mark of your esteem and confidence, and I accept it with thankfulness. By the providence of God, I am placed in a position from which I cannot recede, until it shall please my God to remove me from Time into Eternity!—There is nothing in me that says go back! Ob, that we could but hear that voice which spoke to the trembling Israelites, when the waters of the Red Sea rose up on either hand as living walls, bidding them to go forward and not fear. Would that the same spirit might lead us now!

Who shall be your Recording Secretary?

Bro. WHITNEY was appointed.
Dr. Cone then resumed, and went on to demon-

Bro. WHITNEY was appointed.

Dr. Cone then resumed, and went on to demonstrate that this new Society, The Union, is absolately and entirely a voluntary Association; representing neither nations, denominations, or churches—but formed by a few individuals, who conscientionsly believe all that they endeavor to establish to the new operation.

by the new organization.

A Committee of five was appointed to nominate the Officers and Managers; and during their absence, the Constitution of the new Society was taken up and passed upon, section by section.
The following summary comprises the le The following summary comprises the leading features of the CONSTITUTION

The following summary comprises the leading features of the CONSTITUTION

Consists of twenty articles.

Art. II. Confers the title of the American Birls Union. Art. II. Defines the objects of the "Union" to be to procure and circulate the most faithful Fersion of the Sacrad Sciptures in all languages throughout the world.

Art. III.—The Union shall be composed of annual messengers, life members, and life directors. Annual messengers, life members aball the constituted such by the payment of the Union; and they shall have all the privileges and powers of manuscrable under this Constitution for one year—Life members shall be constituted such by the payment of railing the medical of the same that it is privileges of managers, except that of voting.

Arts. IV to XIV—Provide for the supposition of membership, shall be entitled to seats in the Board, with all the privileges of managers, except that of voting.

Arts. IV to XIV—Provide for the supposition of the horsessary Officers, Managers, etc. and prescribe their divises. The Annual Meetings of the Union, are to be hold in the City on the first Thursday of October, unless otherwise authorized by the Union. The Officers shall be a fresident, two or more vice Presidents, a Corresponding and Recording Secretary, a Treasurer and an Auditor. The Executive Board of the Union shall counts of wenty-kan Managers, divided into three sequal classes, one of which is to go out of office every year.

Arx. XV—Defines precisely the objects and general acupe of the Union, it reads verbatim, as follows: The Board shall have power to employ agenta, translators and colportura; to fix the compensation of all the salaried colportura; to fix the compensation of funds; in obtaining the method of the Union of the Constitution of

of a mirrocal Bible was infally elected. One tool and one Bible ought to speak everywhere, as far as possible, with one voice. A missionary stationed in India, named William Yates, being himself master of four languages, was led to make an experiment, and the happiest results were anticipated from his labors. At this time, however, the separation took place between the American Bible Society and the Baptists. The communication with Mr. Yates was subsequently resumed by Dr. Cone as President of the "American and Foreign Bible Society," and sid was obtained for Mr. Y. to prosecute his investigations. He published a volume in India, from the Mission press at Calcutta—and from this rare work Dr Cone read a number of extracts tending to show the defects of the present English Version. He acknowledged that from this book he got his plan for the amended Version; a plan (said he) which for sixteen years I have pursued and executed the best way I could—but ill now have failed. With such views as those, he continued, who could expect me to work with a Society or company of men resolved to stereotype and perpetuate the inaccuracies and obscurities of King James's Bible! The thing was impossible—and my justification is before you.

The Nowinsting Committee being now prepared

Such are the laws which have been agreed

NEW-YORK DAILY TRIBUNE.

VOL. X NO. 2856.

The American Bible Union to all who are fellow-

laborers in the Gospel of Christ, greeting.

Scriptures, we have undertaken to organize such an association under the above title, in which we

en association under the above title, in which we condaily desire and invite your counsel and cooperation. Allow us briefly to lay before you what is proposed, as the peculiar province and fundamental principle of this Union, from which both the occasion and the importance of its formation will be manifest, and in which you may unite with us, laboring together for the good of souls and the glory of God.

The object of the Association, in its ultimats and

most comprehensive aims, is, "to procure and cir-culate the most faithful versions of the Sacred

most comprehensive aims, is, "to precure and circulate the most faithful versions of the Sacred Scriptures in all languages throughout the world." But it should be understood, that the immediate occasion of its formation, arises from the existence of acknowledged remediable defects in our common Emplish version. For there are other Societies already formed to circulate the Scriptures in every language; and some of these adopted the principle that "aid for the translating, printing, or distributing of them in foreign languages, should be afforded to such versions only so are conformed, as nearly as possible, to the original text." If then we had no regard to the correction of errors and the removal of obscurities, which, it is admitted, exist in our common English version, we should see no sufficient reason to form another Bible Association. But there is no Society in this country, whose acknowledged province and duty permit them "to attempt on their own part, or to procure from others, a revision of the commonly received English version of the Scriptures." It is therefore with special reference to the application of this principle. The Bible Fully and Faithfully Translated, to the English Scriptures in common with all other versions, that we feel called upon in the providence of God, and, we trust, under the guidance of the Hely Spirit, to undertake with you this responsible, but glorious enterprise of giving to all nations the worl of life, translated as purely and plainly as possible into their vernacular tongues.

The incalculable importance of a faithful and correct version of the Scriptures in English, is to be inferred, not merely from the many millions who now use this language, but from the great and mighty nations among whom it is annually progressing, and from the powerful inflaence which

mighty nations among whom it is annually progressing, and from the powerful influence which such a version must necessarily exert over the minds of those who may hereafter be engaged in preparing or correcting translations in other

we love the Bible. No language can express

the intensity of our affection for the precious vol-ume. But we consider a translation to be THE BIBLE only so far as it is a transcript of the mind

of God as conveyed in the inspired Hebrew and

We love the English Bible. Aside from our re-

gard for the innumerable interesting associations with which it is surrounded, we see in it, as a translation, much that calls forth our unfeigned admiration. But we do not, and cannot, love or admire

its errors or its obscurities. Nor do we think that it would please God to perpetuate or advocate them. To deny their existence, would be to impugn the testimony of the best scholars and the wisest men, who have expressed themselves on this subject, in Great Britain and America.

We believe that defects and faults can be reward without impairing the excellencies of the

we believe that decrease and radias of the worsion; and we feel assured that, just in degree as they are removed without an unnecessary interference with the general style, in that degree will the book be improved and be the more worthy of

the book be improved and be the more worthy of love and admiration.

The more nearly a verson is brought to the true standard, the more accurately will it express the mind and will of God. And this is the real foundation of the sacredness of the Bible. ANY REGARD FOR IT, FOUNDED UPON THE DEFECTS OR FAULTS

or translation, is suprassition.

In the consideration of this subject, some have endeavored to poise the whole question of revision upon the retention or displacement of the word "haptize." But this does great injustice to our views and sims. For although we insist upon the observance of a uniform principle in the full and faithful translation of God's word, so as to express

in plain English, without ambiguity or vagueness, the exact meaning of Baptize, as well as of all other words relating to the Christian ordinances; yet this is but one of numerous errors, which in our estimation, demand correction. And such are

less real and imperative.

Our earnest desire is to do whatever lies in our

ower to secure uniform translations of the Word of God throughout the world; or, as Dr. Carson has

of God throughout the world; or, as Dr. Carson has expressed the idea, "univocal" translations—that is, translations which in every language shall utter the same voice—a voice clear, distinct, unequivocal. God is one. His Word is immutable. The translation of that Word ought in every land to have the same meaning. The only question should be, "What has God said?" and when this is ascer-

what has God said? and when this is accertained no pains should be spared to express the idea in terms simple, intelligible and definite. This principle, everywhere faithfully observed, must eventually produce uniformity of translations throughout the world, and these will lead to uni-

formity of views and practice.

We expect to prosecute Bible operations in all lands as God may open the door of His Providence before us, and grant us the requisite means; and

Dr. Cone now made a personal explanation.

The subject he desired to present distinctly, and at

this point, was this: that his mind had for many

years been laboring upon the subject of a corrected version of the English Scriptures. In 1833, '34 and

'35, said he, I was Corresponding Secretary of the American Bible Society. We there contrived the

magnificent project not only of supplying the United

States with the Bible in two years, but of supply

ing the whole world in twenty years. The latte

was Arthur Tappan's project, and he promised us

a large amount of money to carry it out. After ma

ture deliberation, we doubted, and the resolution

which had been drawn up never passed. But s

correspondence on the subject was opened with missionaries in the foreign field, and the grand idea of a uni vocal Bible was finally elicited. One God and one Bible ought to speak everywhere, as far

my justification is before you

gentlemen unanimously elected:

The Nominating Committee being now prepared

to report, the vote was taken, and the following

President—Spencer H Cong, D. D.

Vice-President—Archbold Maclay, D. D.; Hon. Isaac
Davia, Massachusetts; Rev. W. C. Duncan, New-Orleans;
Wm. Crane, Esq. Baltimore; Prof. Geo. W. Earon, D. D.
Hamilton, N. Y.; Hon. Thos. Swain, Pemberton, N. J.;
Eli Kelley, New York; Rev. Alonzo Wheelock, New-York.
Corresponding Secretary—Wm. H. Wyckeff.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JUNE 11, 1850.

The following ADDRESS was read by Mr. WM.

DEAR FRIENDS: It is in view of our relations to each other as men, and of one common obliga-tions as servants of the Most High God, that we presume to address you at this time. Believing that the openings of Divine Providence, and the claims of our holy reliaion, not only justify, but demand the organization of a new voluntary association for the translation and circulation of the Holy

Rev. H. J. Eppy then offered his resolution be-

Rev. H. J. Enny then offered his resolution before mentioned. It was as follows:

Esseled. That he corrections of the Version of the English Seriptures shell be published by the Board until help have been authorized by the Union.

This resolution created some sensation. Bro. Coloate could not see how it was intended to operate. Bro. Junn suggested to the mover the substitution of the word "authorized" for "approved," as the resolution read when first offered. This amendment being accepted, the resolution was carried as above given.

Another resolution was adopted instructing the Board to apply for an Act or Iscorporation.

Board to apply for an Act or Isconforation.

After some minor business the meeting was ad-

-The proceedings of the evening were of remarkably interesting character, but want of room compels us to omit the remainder of our detailed report, until to morrow. The evening session was much more fully attended, and the debates were participated in by Dr. Cose, Mr. Radford, Rev. Mr. Armitage, and others. The contributions toward the funds of the new Society amounted to nearly \$6,000. We have a complete list of the Life Directors and Life Members who so far constitute the effective force of the body, which will be published in connection with our report.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

XXXInt CONGRESS ... First Session.

SENATE WASHINGTON, Monday, June 10. Mr. Wester presented a memorial of citizens of Boston, praying that Prof. Johnson may be authorized to make further exploration, under the direction of the Government, of the courteyions of the country, which he supported with a few re-

The bill to promote the progress of the useful arts was taken up, and made a special order for

[Mr. Clay, who has been indisposed, here enared the Senate, his health having much improved.
After the consideration of morning business, the

Senate took up the Omnibus bill.

Mr. Hale having the floor, withdrew in favor of
Mr. Benton, who, he said, desired to address the

Senate to day.

Mr. CLAY expressed the hope that Mr. Benton would postpone making the motion which he had intimated, until the vote should have been taken

on the amendments proposed to the bill.

Mr. BENTON intimated that there was no dispo-Mr. BENTON intimated that there was no dispo-sition to take any vote, that further discussion upon amendments was only to add to the waste of time already accomplished in the consideration of the bill: and expressed his readiness to withdraw, whenever the Senate should be ready to take a vote. He then moved the further consideration of the bill be postponed until the 4th of March, in the year of our Lord, 1851, and proceeded to address the Senate in support of the motion, but in so low year of our Lord, 1851, and proceeded to address the Senate in support of the motion, but in so low a tone for some time, as to be inaudible in the gallery. After some sarcastic and amusing ob-servations in relation to the appointment of the Committee of Thirteen and their operations, he said California was made the scape-goat of all the ains of Slavery; innocent of it herself, their sins were all heaped upon her head. He gave an account of the proceedings among the Jews, in were all heaped upon her head. He gave an account of the proceedings among the Jews, in sacrificing a goat for the expintion of the size of Israel, for the purpose of showing the analogy hat want the accommon such the action of the Committee of Thirteen. One of the reasons given for the conjunction of the several measures, was the speed with which she was to come in. The argument had been fully answered by the lapse of time. Another argument was the danger of such opposition to the admiration of California, as a separate measure, as would defeat the measure altogether. That resolution had been abandoned by those who advocated it. California was made a mere handmaid of the Territories, to be used for this purpose. Three moaths ago he and Mr. Clay stood together in favor of the independent admirstion of California. The Senator form Kentucky left him, as be had a right to do, and he had refused to follow, as he had a right to refuse; but Mr. Clay had no right to call upon those who chose otherwise, to follow the coath which he he had retosed to follow, as he had a right to re-fuse; but Mr. Clay had no right to call upon those who chose otherwise, to follow the path which he had taken. He did not admit that the Territories were the supreme objects of consideration; he ad mitted that they were objects demanding the at tention of Congress, he felt that the neglect which they had experienced was a shame and reproach to Congress, but they were not the superior ob-jects, and entitled to the first consideration. Calijects, and entitled to the first consideration. California occupied that position, having prepared herself for immediate action, and presented herself for admission into the family of States. The plea was that by this bill California and the Territories were to be carried through together, but suppose they should both be defeated together? Suppose California, to whom there was little or no objection, should be dragged down with measures to which there was much demurring, where would be her remedy, and what the reasonable excuse for submitting her to such a fate?—Why should the friends of California be compelled either to vote against her admission, or to take ly believed to be injurious, and which they cannot therefore vote for, and fulfill the obligations they had assumed? He proceeded to consider the several bills reported by the Compromise Committee, expeaing their various objections and incongruities. He dweit at much length upon that portion of the California bill proposing to define the boundaries of Texas and New-Mexico, describing the geography of the country, and contending that the boundaries suggested are unnatural and inexpedient—Having disposed of this branch of the subject, he proceeded at great length with a general examina. daries suggested are unnatural and inexpedient—
Having disposed of this branch of the subject, he proceeded at great length with a general examination of the scheme presented as a Compromise—
convulsing the chamber with laughter at his droll analogies and illustrations, and attaching the matter in a strain of biting sarcasm and irresistible irony, which he applied equally, and with no measured hand, to the originators of the scheme, its advocates and supporters. In conclusion, he observed that it was time to end this "comedy of erors,"—California was suffering for admission, and the Territories for protection; with a view to that end he had made the motion to postpone.

Mr. Halle addressed the Senate in reply to the personal attack made upon him by Mr. Dawson Sat-

Mr. Hale addressed the Senate in reply to the personal attack madeupon him by Mr. Dawson Saturday last, for the purpose of vindicating himself from the charge of having, from corrupt motives, mounted a bobby to ride into power. He gave a history of his political course, showing that at the time he separated from the Democratic party with whom he stood as well as any man, that party was largely in the majority in New Hampshire. As for ambition for the future, he had only to say, that it was well known among his friends, that it was very far from his intention even to serve out the brief term for which he had been elected to the Senate.

After a brief reply by Mr. Dawson, and a rejoin der from Mr. Halk, Mr. Cass took the floor and the

By Bain's Electro-Chemical Telegraph. The House met at 10 o'clock.

Mr. Evans of Md. moved that the resolution to terminate the debate on the California question tomorrow be rescinded, and that to-morrow two

weeks be the time.

The Speaker said the motion would require the

The Speaker said the motion would require the unanimous consent, or a suspension of the rules.

Mr. Evans asked leave to make a few remarks.

Mr. Preston King objected.

Mr. Evans moved a suspension of the rules and call of the House.

Mr. Carrier hoped the gentleman would withdraw his motion. We came here to speak and not to vote. He should regard it as a fraud on absent Members to vote at this time.

The SPEAKER said if the House should be called it would be found without a quorum. Time would be consumed by the call of the House. He merely

threw out this suggestion, as the House had met carly to give more time for gentlemen to speak. The motions of Mr. Evans were severally dis-

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the Union, and resumed the consideration

of the Californie question.

Mr. MEADE gave notice of the amendment he intended to effer, hrat, admitting California with her present Cognitation, so meditied as to limit one boundary to 36 30 south lat; secondly, the Territory south to have a Territorial Government, declaring to be repealed all laws which ever were in force in said territory, to contain no clause prohibiting Sia very; thirdly, a Territorial Government to be es very; thirdly, a Territorial Government to be es-tablished north of that line, prohibiting negro Sia very; fourthly, making the extreme northern boun-bary of Texas 36 30, and making that State a bo-

Mr. Bownes opposed the President's plan and

Mr. Bowden opposed the President's plan and the Senste's Comprossise, and declared for non-intervention, or for a partition of the Territory between North and South.

Mr. Gentry, (Whig) of Tenn. proceeded to show that the annexation of Texas and the war of conquest were the incipient causes of the present troubles, and of which Whigs had forewaraed the country. He was in favor of admitting California alone, or in combination with the bills giving governments to the Territories.

Mr. McClennand, (Loco) of Ill. spoke in condemnation of Mr. Wilmot, whose Provise had caused the frantic agitation of the Slaveryquestion. He said that he had prepared a bill to admit California and substantially recenat the Government of New-Mexico and Utah, now in force, and providing for a settlement of the boundary question. providing for a settlement of the boundary ques-tion, adopting non-intervention as to Slavery.

Mr. Woodward, (Loco) of S. C. reprobated the

idea that, because Congress has power to admit a new State, it is bound to admit California; and he entered into a close argument to maintain his po-sition. The great objection to the admission was the ground of expediency because, in the formation of the State Government, fraud and imposition have been practised on a portion of the people of

Mr. Stanton, (Loco) of Tenn. said he still re tained his opposition to the admission of California. It was idle and hypocritical to talk about the preservation of the Union, if the North are so bent on mischief as not even to allow to the South the Mis-souri compromise, for which he contended. He al-luded to a vote which Mr. Cobb, of Ala. gave for the Missouri compromise, when the Oregon bill was under consideration, and of having held it back until the last moment.

Something like the following took place. [We did not hear with distinctness.]

Mr. Coss (Loco) of Ala. expressed his sorrow that he ever cast the vote, and told how he came to delay voting having waited until Mr. Woodward voted.

ward voted.

Mr. Woodward remarked that the gentleman had become very sententious, and held him (Woodward) as an Abolitionist.

Mr. Cobb.—No.
Mr. Cobb.—No.
Mr. Woodward.—But I hold you.
Mr. Cobb.—What is that?
Mr. Woodward.—An Abelitionist could not treat me worse.
[Confusion prevailed, both gentlemen speaking

or the Chairman rapped to order.

Mr. Corn said he had great confidence in Mr. Wcodward's opinion. He thought the gentleman was right, according to the construction he had placed on it; but when he (Woodward) left him

placed on it; but when he (Woodward) left him (Cobb) he doubted whether ne was correct, and having so exalted an opinion of Mr. Woodward, he was still willing to follow him.

Mr. WOODWARD—What you said was injurious to me and to the South.

Mr. COBB—How?

Mr. WOODWARD—Because, having given a part, you will give all the territory to the North.

Mr. COBB said he knew of no Compromise which declares any possion of the territory free, unless the pupple in the territories make it so.

Mr. STANTON resumed, and argued further in favor of the Missouri Compromise line.

The Committee rose a few minutes after three, and the House took a recess till 7 o clock.

The House met at seven—about 30 members present—and went into Committee on the California question.

his question.

Mr. KAUPMAN (Loco) of Texas, preferred the legic of Garrison to that of Seward, and spoke in ravor of Slavery. He said that neither the Senators or Representatives of Texas are authorized to piedge that State to the boundary question. But he had no doubt but that she will enter the presentation and decida in the presentation and decida in the state of the second tain any reasonable proposition, and decide in-telligently and patriotically with regard to it, of which there will be proof next January. Her debt will be \$20,000,000. The United States was justly liable for its payment. Texas will not con-sent to give one inch of her territory below the lat-titude of 34°; and will not consent to take less than \$12,000,000; will ask that from States, and it may be made out of her territory gwill domand that the Territorial Government of New Mexico shall be without the Wilmot Provise, or else Texas will not consent to these terms, and her right to the soil is

not to be impaired.

Mr. STEVENS, (Whig) of Penn. protested against Mr. STRVESS, (Whig) of Penh. processed against the Texas Annexation Resolutions having any validity under our constitutional laws; when Texas shall come to sub-divide her territory into States, this question will be prominently at issue. Mr. S. argued strongly against Slavery, and said that the law of 1703, for the recovery of fugitive Slaves, was informed.

It now wants a quarter of ten o'clock. There is a good attendance in the galleries as well as of Mr. Welborn, (Loco) of Ga. argued in favor of

e Missouri Compromise.

Mr. Harris. (Loco) of Alabama, complained of Mr. Harris. (Loco) of Alabama, complained of Mr. Ritchie for classing him as a factionist, with Giddings, because he (Harris,) is opposed to the Senatorial Compromise. True, he voted for Mr. Clayton's Compromise, but should not for this. Mr. Ritchie said this was a mystery; but (said Mr. H.) it was not more mysterious than to see the editor of the Union lying down with Mr. Clay, whom he so long abused. Mr. A. took strong Southern

We are indebted to Hon. R. S. BALDWIN, of the Senate, and Hon. K. S. BINGHAM and GEO. BRIGGS of the House of Representatives, for Congressional Documents.

We are indebted to Hon. D. W. BRODER-ICK, of the Senate of California, for Public Docu-

NAVAL .- Lieut Edward B. Boutwell will, it is said, succeed the late Commodore Cooper, at Brooklyn....Commander John Budier, ordered to the frigate Dale, bound to the Coast of Africa, has for 16 years. Event chartes according as a solid from the death of Lieut John H. Marshall... The U.S. sloop of war Vincennes, Commander Hudson, was at Callao, May 11, to sail for Guayaquil in a few days. Officers and crew all well... The Revenue bark Polk, bound to California, was spoken April 25, in lat. 25 15 N, long. 40 44 W.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS, June 10.—Before the Recorder and Aid. Chapmen and Kelly—The Case of J. Arlington Bennet.—At the opening of Court this case was put off for the term, in consequence of the libeas of Milas Bennet, an important witness, and also in consequence of the absence of Mr. Whiting, counsel for Bennet.

Seatence of Jerch C. Ashley.—This individual was considered at the March term of this Court for forgery, but has not as yet been sentenced, as he was wanted by James Arlington Bennetic as witness. As Bennet's trial is now put off, the District Attorney will move for sentence to-morrow, at which time Ashleys Counsel baxe given notice that they shall move an arrest of Judgment

Trial for Burglary.—Barlet Holmes, a colored man, was put on that charged with burglary in the 1st degree, in breaking into the bouse of Mrs. Bessey, 42 Vessy-st, on the sight of the 50th April last, and straling a number of gold watches, and sundry couts, pantaloots, ac. It was shown in evidence that the accused was one of a ging of burglars who have been practising a series of depictations in the Third Ward. They were washed, and at last errested, and property to a considerable smount traced to the lack which was taken from the premises of Mrs. Bessey. He was found guilty, and sentenced to the Sais yrison for 15 years. Two of the others who were consensed, pleaded, for 10 years, and John Clark for 10 years and impulse for 15 years. Two of the others who were consensed, pleaded for 15 years, and John Clark for 10 years and impulse they would accept the piese or not, and the care went over till yound accept the piese or not, and the care went over till yound accept the piese or not, and the care went over till yound accept the piese or not, and the care went over till yound accept the piese or not, and the care went over till yound accept the piese or not, and the care went over till yound accept the piese or not, and the care went over till yound accept the piese or not, and the care went over till yound accept the piese or

PRICE TWO CENTS.

CITY ITEMS.

PUBLIC HEALTH.—At a meeting of the Board of Commissioners, held at the Mayor's Office, June 20, 1850, the following preamble and resolutions

Whereas, The City of New York is infested with

various nuisances, which must necessarily produce a deleterious influence upon the Paolic Health, especially during the warm season. Therefore, Resolved, That, in the opinion of this Board, all accumulations of manure in heaps, and all bone-boiling, bone-grinding, horse skinning, and other establishments of a similarly offensive nature, together with all dead animals and butcher's offal, should be forthwith removed from the City, and that two be forthwith removed from the City, and that two wharves at each of the North and East Rivers should be appropriated to be used for the above purposes, at which all boats engaged in the basi-

esses of removing manure will receive the same.

Notice —The City Inspector having served notices on all the parties specified as above, gives notice that all parties neglecting or refusing to comply with the notices previously served upon them, forthwith, will be proceeded against according to law.

A. W. White, City Inspector.

THE "VICEROY."-This steamer, which sailed from Galway on the 1st last, is now fully due at Halifax. The Canada's news will probably be received to-morrow. The difference of distance to Halifax, between Liverpool and Galway, is only about 260 miles, which would be one day's gain,-Cant. West, of the Atlantic, thinks that, from the weather he experienced early in the voyage, the Viceroy has been greatly retarded by adverse winds while deeply laden with coal.

THE BALTIMORE GREYS .- The Independent Greys, of Baltimore, will arrive here to-day, and be received at Jersey City by the City Guard, Captain McArdle, at one o'clock. Thence they will proceed to Castle Garden, where they will partake of a collation, and afterwards march to the quarters of the Guard. In the evening they will visit the Broadway Theater, and afterward be entertained with a supper at the City Guard Armory.

DEATH OF A MERCHANT .- Mr. John T. Brigham, the well known wine merchant, whose establishment is at No. 78 Broadway, expired very suddenly yesterday. He was apparently well, and attending to his business, in the morning, when, about 1 o'clock, while at his store, he was struck with an apoplectic fit, fell, and instantly expired. Mr. Brigham was a native of Boston, but has been living in this City for ten years past.

FIRE -At 10% o'clock last night a fire broke out in the third story of the large five-story building corner of Fulton and Pearl sts. The fire was very quickly got under by the Fire Department and the Second Ward Police, the chief damage being by water. The first story is the large clothing store of Emery & Colman, whose stock was slightly damaged. Up stairs, Backler & Danzegar, makers of tin and brass lamps-not much damage. There were other occupants up stairs, whose names we could not get.

Mr. JOHN INMAN, we regret to learn, has been obliged, in consequence of continued ill health, to relinquish the Editorship of the Commercial Advertiser. Mr. R. A. WEST, who has been Assistant Editor for several years past, will probably be Mr. Inman's successor.

Among the passengers by the Atlantic is A. DUDLEY MANN, Esq. late Confidential Envoy of the United States to Hungary. Mr. Mann, we understand, left this morning for Washington.

FROM CHINA.-We are indebted to the Pacific News for a copy of the Hong Kong Register of March 12. The news, however, is not so late as we have already received via India and England.

DREADFUL SUICIDE-LEAPING FROM A FIRE Tower.-The people in the vicinity of Jefferson Market were horrified yesterday morning just as the bells were ringing for Church by a most frightful suicide-the victim leaping from the top of the Fire Tower at the corner of Sixth av. and Amos at. and dashing himself in pieces on the pavement bedone in insane imitation of the man who lately leaped from the Duke of York's column in London. Strange to say, the victim of the tower was able to walk a few steps after his terrific leap, but his bruised and broken limbs soon sunk under him, and he fell dead. It is not known how or when he got into the tower, as it is hardly possible for any one to get up without being discovered by the bellringer. We made the most careful inquiries for the victim's name and history, but are only able to say that his name was supposed to be Lion; his residence or history we could not ascertain. It may be of some consolation to the public to state that he was a dog. ARREST ON A CHARGE OF MURDER.-A man

named Hugh McClannon was taken into custody about 12 o'clock on Sunday night, on suspicion of having caused the death of a woman named Eliza Bradley. It appears that, shortly before 12 o'clock on Sunday night, the accused was seen going with the deceased to the end of the dock foot of Libertyat. N. R. soon after which the woman was heard by John Clements and Daniel Vanchier calling for assistance. These men immediately ran to the end of the Pier, when they saw the accused running off. They at once arrested him, and handed him over to the custody of officers Byrne and Lusk of the First Ward. They then went to the rescue of the deceased, whom they discovered in the water. Both immediately plunged in, and succeeded in bringing her ashore, but not till life was extinct.-The accused and the body of the deceased were taken to the First Ward Station House, where the taken to the First Ward Station House, where the Coroner held an inquest. It appears that the doceased has for a long time past been abandoned in her habits, frequently spending a portion of her time on Blackwell's Island; that on Sunday evening officer Bullock of the Fifth Ward mot her at the foot of Duane st. when she told him that she was at service in the family of Mr. Edward Barnard, No. 66 Charlton st. where she had been for about two months; that she had formerly resided with a family named Peak, in Hudson, where she was desirous of returning. Mr. Bullock requested her to wait until morning, and he would endeavor to obtain a free passage for her. At this moment a man, supposed to be the accused, stepped up and offered to pay her passage up the river, and soon man, supposed to be the actuated, stepped up and
offered to pay her passage up the river, and soon
after they left together. Dr. Holmes, in making a
post mortem examination of the body, found marks
of violence on the right thigh and elsewhere. The

voyant, Mrs. Mettler, whose advertisement may be found in another column, has met with a degree of success in therapeutic practise which well deserves the attention of scientific men, as well as of invalids. She is sustained by unexceptionable testi-monials from those who have received benefit from her method of cure, and from some opportunities to become acquainted with it, we are persuaded that ber treatment is judicious, effective, and free from

risk. The remarkable cures that have been performed by magnetism in England, and more recently in India, as well as in this country, leave no doubt of the great healing value those of the pre-and that in judicious hands, like those of the present operator, it is capable of producing the m beneficial effects, especially in cases where ordina ry means have failed to impart relief.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM .- This highly popular establishment will reopen, we perceive, in a few days, enlarged, improved and embellished to admiration. The new Lecture Room is charmingly arranged, and cannot be surpassed in beauty by any place of public amusement in the City. It is theme of universal eulogy. The moral drama of "The Drunkard" is to be represented first-the most touching and befribly real picture of the life of an inebriate ever produced.

BURNED TO DEATH .- The Commer held an Inquest yesterday at the Hespital upon the body of isabella Foster, whose death was caused by burns received on Friday night from the explosion of a camphene lamp. Verdict accordingly.

BROOKLYN ITEMS.

Trial of Drury.
City Court—Before Judge Greenwood.—Sam'l Drury was arraigned yesterday morning, and plead not guilty to an indictment against him for forgery, charging him with having in his possession on the first day of October, 1849, a false and forged coun-

terfeit bill, purporting to be on the Eagle Bank of Bristol, R. I. of the denomination of \$10. Samuel Drury, Sr. and Samuel Drury, Jr. also arraigned on another indictment charging them with having in their possession a false, fraudu ent and counterfeit bill purporting to be on the Atlantic Bank of Brooklyn, made from a \$1 bill on the Chip pewa Bank of Michigan. To this indictment they plead not guilty, and in consequence of the absence

of their counsel, their trials upon these indictments were set down for Monday next, the 17th last. The Court then adjourned till to day 10 A.M. The Court then adjourned till to day 10 A.M.

MORTALITY.—Weekly Report of Deaths and Interments.—Apoplexy 1, Casnalties 1, Cholera Infantum 6, Convulsions 1, Croup 2, Congestion of Brain 1, Debility 2, Dropsy 2, in the head 1, Drowned 2, Erysipelas 1, Epilepsy 1, Typhoid Fever 2, Disease of the Heart 2, Inflammation of Brain 1, of Lungs 2, of Throat 2, of Liver 1, Measles 1, Old Age 1, Paralysis 2, Stillborn 1, Asplyxia 1, Males 21, Females 15, Adults 21, Children 16—total 37. Interments in Greenwood and other Brooklyn grounds, from New York, and other places 32.

S. B. WILLEY, Physician.

COMMON COUNCIL—MINUTES READ AND APPROVED.—A resolution was adopted, authorizing the City to borrow \$10,000, pledging the taxes for the ensuing year in payment, requesting the City Supervisors to reduce the amount appropriated by the Joint Board for the use of the Fire Department, (\$30,000) to \$22,000. Referring to a Special Committee of three to examine and report as to the expediency of uniting the cities of New-York, and Brooklyn. Ald Corning would prefer that the matter should come up by a position from the citizens. Ald Church was sure a Committee would be appointed from New-York to confer with the Committee from this city. The resolution was adopted, and Ald. Church, of the Fifth, Ald Brash, of the Third, and Ald. Van Voorbis, of the Eleventh Wards appointed as the Committee.

Jacob C. Blachley, Esq. was appointed Clerk for all the Police Courts in the City, three in number, at a salary of \$333 33 for each. A resolution was also adopted directing the Cotroller to make a report of the financial affairs of the City, from its commencement up to the end of the last fiscal year. Also, to appoint two Sunday Marshale for the Eighth Ward. Referred to the Mayor. COMMON COUNCIL-MINUTES READ AND AP

Inquest.—A post mortem examination was made at the dead house on Sunday, on the body of a colored man named Cisco, who died on Saturday, in consequence of injuries received in a flight some three weeks since at Bushwick. The jury will hold an inquest this forenoon.

Connecticut, died at his residence in Danby on Friday, the 7th inst. Mr. Weed was elected by the Legislature now in session, and the same body will be called upon to appoint a successor. Mr. W. was about 50 years of age, and died of dropsy in

CALIFORNIA.

The Discovery of Humboldt Harbor.

Correspondence of The Tribune.

San Francisco, Monday, 29th April, 1850.

HORACE GREELEY, Esq.—Dear Sir: When last wrote to you I had seen nothing of California but the sterile-looking bills which surround this Bay; but since that time I have visited the Valley, of the Sacramento as far up as Yuba River, and the American Fork as far up as Mormon Island to be well suited for agriculture, and not withstanding the luxuriant appearance of the hills at a dis tance, when closely examined the grass is so sparse upon them that one is really surprised that so many cattle should be able to exist on such pasturage The trees also have an aged look, and nothing in the shape of twig or sapling shows itself to replace

I have, however, recently made a voyage along the coast from this place to Cape St. George, on an exploring expedition in search of the ontiet of Trinity River, and the result of my observation of the topography of the country has given me a more correct estimate of the value of California than I could possibly have acquired without this opportunity to observe the richness of its soit, beauul streams, immense growth of timber and delightful climate. Since I know that the country is so well adapted to agriculture and the gold min continue to yield so abundantly, I shall not be to advise my friends, who are competent to endure reasonable hardships and are not profitably occa-pied at home, to come to California with a full cen-fidence that with energy and industry they will succeed in the course of time in obtaining a competency, if not wealth.

I inclose herewith a sketch of a Bay and Harbor which I had the good fortune to discover and the first to enter with a vessel. I have named it Hum

But what will perhaps most surprise you is, that although it is only some twenty days since a sma party from my vessel was landed there, it is even now a place of some considerable commercial im-portance, as three vessels in this harbor are load-ing with merchandise and passengers for that point. I believe, that the case with which the rich Diggings on the Trinity can be reached from its head sters, in addition to its agricultural and other

advantages, will give it a permanent value. DOUGLASS OTTINGER. Yours, &c. "

In the San Francisco Journal of Comme Extra, we find a map of Humboldt Harbor, which it appears, is very similar in form to that of San Diego, the entrance being by a narrow channel about half a mile in width, inside of which the har bor expands to the length of 15 miles. It lies in Lat. 40° 48' N. which is a little to the north of Cape Mendocino, and about 20 hours from San Francisco by steamer. We copy the following de-scription of the harbor from the report of Messra. Lansing and Kellogg, who accompanied Capt. Ot-tinger on his cruise of exploration in the schooner

Laura Virginia:

This harbor combines, in an eminent degree, all the essentials of a Commercial Port, with capacity and depth of water to admit vessels drawing at least twenty feet, and has room to anchor two nundred sail in perfect safety. The entire bay is about eighteen miles long, and from one to five miles wise. The acundings in fathoms, as given on the aketch above, can be relied on, as they were taken at low water mark by Capt. Ottinger in person. The lands on the shores of this bay are so admira-